

## **2007 California Fire Code Code Adoption / Code Change**

### **CODE TO BE ADOPTED**

2006 International Fire Code as adopted and amended by the State of California and published in the 2007 California Fire Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9).

### **SDMC CHAPTER 5**

Chapter 5 Article 5 Division 1 through 91 will be modified as is proposed by the Fire-Rescue Department. In addition to the updates necessary for the coordination and consistency with the format of the 2006 International Building Code, the chapters will be entirely renumbered so that the section numbering convention corresponds to the modified section modifying the regulations published in the California Fire Code.

Several existing San Diego Municipal Code sections were relocated as to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 California Fire Code. Additionally, there are a number of proposed changes that are based on the published 2007 Supplement to the International Fire Code. The remaining changes are based on existing San Diego Fire-Rescue Department policies. The intent is codify these existing policies and to simplify their application by incorporation into one document as it is easier to create, maintain, design and build to and in enforce a single standard.

### **LEGEND FOR EXPRESS TERMS**

1. Proposed changes to the San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) are shown with additions underlined.
2. Modifications to relocated text and/or modifications to new additions are shown double underlined.
3. Deletions and/or repealed text are identified with ~~strikeout~~.
4. The specific purpose and rationale of each adoption, amendment, relocation, or repeal is shown after the “**Reason:**” note following each proposed change.

**Example:** **603.3.1 Fuel oil storage in outside, aboveground tanks** ~~Maximum outside fuel oil storage above ground.~~ Where connected to a fuel-oil piping system, the maximum amount of fuel oil storage allowed outside above ground without additional protection shall be 660 gallons (2498 L). The storage of fuel oil above ground in quantities exceeding 660 gallons (2498 L) shall comply with NFPA 31.

**Reason:** Section is underlined because it is new to the municipal code. The original title of the section is shown with ~~strikeout~~ because it is being deleted and replaced with a new title which is shown with double underline.

## Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention

### Division 1: Adoption of the California Fire Code (~~2001~~ 2007 Edition)

*(“Fire Code” added 7-10-1989 by O-17321 N.S.;*

*repealed 1-8-1996 by O-18242 N.S.)*

*(“Adoption of the Uniform Fire Code (1994 Edition)”*

*added 1-8-1996 by O-18242 N.S.)*

*(Retitled to “Adoption of the California Fire Code” (1998 Edition)”*

*repealed on 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.)*

*(Retitled to “Adoption of the California Fire Code (2001 Edition)”*

*on 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.)*

*(“California Fire Code (2001 Edition)” added 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.;*

*repealed 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

*(Retitled to “Adoption of the California Fire Code (2007 Edition)”*

*on 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

### §55.0101 Adoption of the California Fire Code (~~2001~~ 2007 Edition) Purpose and Intent, and Administrative Provisions

- (a) Portions of the California Fire Code (~~2001~~ 2007 Edition) adopted. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the California Fire Code (~~2001~~ 2007 Edition), which incorporates and amends the International Fire Code (2006 Edition), including adopted appendices, is hereby adopted. A copy of the California Fire Code (~~2001~~ 2007 Edition), is on file in the office of the City Clerk as Document No. OO-~~769841~~ ?????. The California Fire Code (~~2001~~ 2007 Edition), is referred to in this Article as “C.F.C. (~~2001~~ 2007 Edition).” ~~The California Fire Code Standards (2001 Edition), is hereby adopted and is to be used in conjunction with the C.F.C. (2001 Edition). A copy of the California Fire Code Standards (2001 Edition), is on file in the office of the City Clerk as Document No. OO-18659, and may be cited in this Article as “C.F.C. Standards (2001 Edition).”~~
- (b) San Diego Fire Code. The document known as the San Diego Fire Code consists of the following documents:

- (1) Those portions of the C.F.C. (~~2001~~ 2007 Edition), adopted by the City in section 55.0101 with changes as specified in this Article.
  - (2) ~~C.F.C. Standards (2001 Edition).~~
  - (3) Sections 55.0101 through ~~55.9201~~ 55.5001 of Chapter V, Article 5, of the San Diego Municipal Code.
  - (4) ~~Applicable sections of the California Code of regulations.~~
- (c) Relationship of the San Diego Municipal Code section numbers to C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~) section numbers. Sections within the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~) retain those same section numbers when referred to within the text of the San Diego Municipal Code. Thus, Section 901 of the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~) will be cited as “C.F.C. 901 (~~2001-2007 Edition~~)” within the text of the San Diego Municipal Code.

Where a section of the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~) is adopted with changes, it is promulgated within the Municipal Code by using a numbering system to reflect both the Municipal Code numbering system and the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~) numbering system. For example, section 901 of the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~) is adopted with changes in San Diego Municipal Code section 55.0901. The first two digits to the left of the first decimal point are the chapter and article number of the San Diego Municipal Code. The two digits to the right of the first decimal point represent the Municipal Code’s division number. The last four digits reflect the numbering system of the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~). A zero (0) after the decimal point is a filler to accommodate the San Diego Municipal Code numbering system and is added when the section number in the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~) is less than four digits.

The Municipal Code numbering system reflects the numbering system of the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~) excluding the chapter and article numbers to the left of the decimal point and when appropriate, the utilization of a filler zero (0). Consequently, with these modifications, the numbering in the San Diego Municipal Code sections 55.0101 through ~~55.9201~~ 55.4713 corresponds with the numbering system change in the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~).

- (d) Definitions. Whenever the following terms appear within the text of the C.F.C. (~~2001-2007 Edition~~), they have the following definitions:

*Chief* means the Fire Chief.

~~Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau~~ *Fire Code Official* means the Fire Marshal of The City of San Diego.

*Corporation Counsel* means the City Attorney.

*Municipality or jurisdiction* means The City of San Diego.

- (e) Prospective and Retrospective Application. Unless specifically stating that they may be applied prospectively only, provisions of the San Diego Fire Code may be retrospectively applied in accordance with the C.F.C. section 102 ~~(2001-2007 Edition)~~.
- (f) Effective Date. Unless otherwise stated in a specific San Diego Municipal Code section or C.F.C. ~~(2001-2007 Edition)~~ section adopted by the City, the effective date of the San Diego Fire Code shall be ~~August 19, 1999~~ January 1, 2008.
- (g) Reference to California Building Code. Any reference within the San Diego Fire Code to the "C.B.C" shall refer to those provisions of the California Building Code as adopted by Chapter IX of the San Diego Municipal Code.
- (h) Portions of the C.F.C. ~~(2001-2007 Edition)~~ not adopted. The following sections of the C.F.C. ~~(2001-2007 Edition)~~ are not adopted:

~~APPENDIX I-A~~

~~APPENDIX I-B~~

~~APPENDIX II-E~~

~~APPENDIX VI-C~~

~~103.1.4~~

~~901.4.3~~

~~902.2.2.1~~

~~903.2~~

~~2501.10.4~~

~~2501.18~~

~~7701.4~~

~~7802.4.3~~

~~7802.4.4.2~~

~~Table 81-A~~

~~Table 81-B~~

APPENDIX CHAPTER 1, Section 101.1

APPENDIX CHAPTER 1, Section 108

APPENDIX AAPPENDIX BAPPENDIX CAPPENDIX DAPPENDIX EAPPENDIX FAPPENDIX GAPPENDIX H304.1.2308.3.1503.2.1508.4508.5.1603.3.1603.3.2901.7903.3.5.2903.4TABLE 2703.1.1(1)3301.2.4

(i) **California Chapter 1 General Code Provisions**

101.1 Title through 114 Reserved. Sections 101.1 through 114 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

*(Retitled to “Adoption of the California Fire Code (~~2001~~ 2007 Edition) Purpose and Intent, and Administrative Provisions” and amended ~~9-24-2002~~ 1-1-2008 by ~~O-19103~~ O-????? N.S.)*

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 2: Definitions**

*("Definitions")*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.0201**      **Definitions**

201.1 Scope through 202 General Definitions. Sections 201.1 through 202 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 3: General Precautions Against Fire**

*(“General Precautions Against Fire”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.0301 General Precautions Against Fire**

301.1 Scope through 304.1.1 Waste material. Sections 301.1 through 304.1.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.0304 304.1.2 Vegetation**

Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in the urban-wildland interface areas shall be in accordance with the *City of San Diego Land Development Code (LDC)*. ~~*International Wildland Urban Interface code.*~~

**Reason:** Vegetation clearance requirements in the City of San Diego are regulated under the Land Development Code. Also see: Assembly Bill 337 (Bates, 1992).

**1. Add new section as follows:**

**304.1.2.1 Clearance of Brush or Vegetative Growth From Structures**

Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures in, upon or adjoining hazardous fire areas, and persons owning, leasing or controlling land adjacent to such buildings or structures, shall at all times:

1. Remove portions of trees which extend within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the outlet of a chimney;
2. Maintain trees adjacent to or overhanging a building free of deadwood; and
3. Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles or other dead vegetative growth.

**Reason:** Text was based on a portion of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) Appendix II-A Section 16. This section is not specifically covered by the LDC or the International Wildland Urban Interface Code. San Diego is located in a high hazard wildland area. The City of San Diego has over 900 linear miles of wildland urban interface, where back yards of homes meet the natural vegetation in canyons. Years of drought have increased the combustibility of this vegetation. During certain times of the year, native vegetation can pose a wildfire risk and requires proper

management to prevent future tragedies.

304.1.3 Space underneath seats through 308.3 Open flame. Sections 301.1 through 308.3 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.0308** **308.3.1 Open-flame cooking devices.** Charcoal burners and other open-flame cooking devices shall not be operated on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

**Exceptions:**

1. One- and two-family dwellings.
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.
3. ~~308.3.1.1 Liquefied petroleum gas fueled cooking devices.~~  
LP-gas ~~burners~~ cooking devices having LP gas container with a water capacity not greater than 2.5 pounds [nominal 1 pound (0.454kg) LP-gas capacity] shall not be located on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

**Exception:** One and two family dwellings.

**Reason:** This is largely an editorial change for clarity. LP-gas-fueled cooking devices are included in the “open-flame cooking devices” regulated by Section 308.3.1. Section 308.3.1.1 is essentially an exception to the prohibition contained in Section 308.3.1 and the code is being revised to clarify that fact. Also, the term “burners” was revised for consistent terminology with the charging paragraph. This revision is as published in the 2007 Supplement to the IFC.

308.3.2 Open-flame decorative devices through 315.3.2 Height. Sections 308.3.2 through 315.3.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).



**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 4: Emergency Planning and Preparedness**

*(“Emergency Planning and Preparedness”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.0401      Emergency Planning and Preparedness**

401.1 Scope through 403.1.1 Duties. Sections 401.1 through 403.1.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Relocate existing section as follows:**

**§55.0403      403.1.2 2501.18 Standby Fire Department Personnel.** When, in the opinion of the Fire Chief, it is essential for public safety in a place of assembly or any other place where people congregate, due to the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the owner, agent or lessee shall employ one or more qualified persons, as required and approved, to be on duty at such place.

Such individuals shall be subject to the Fire Chief’s orders at all times when so employed and shall be in uniform and remain on duty during the times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted. Before each performance or the start of such activity, such individuals shall (1) inspect the required fire appliances provided to see that they are in proper place and in good working order; (2) keep diligent watch for fires during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted; and (3) take prompt measures for extinguishment of fires that may occur.

Such individuals shall not be required or permitted, while on duty, to perform any other duties than those herein specified.

The City shall charge the permittee the cost of such services. The cost shall be computed by the Fire Department using accepted cost accounting methods including but not limited to the cost of salary, fringe benefits and general overhead. Time cards of the assigned personnel shall be submitted by the Fire Chief to the Auditor and Comptroller and shall be prima facie evidence of the expended work-hours. In no event shall a permittee be charged less than the cost of two work-hours for each standby qualified person.

**Reason:** This section was relocated with no change to current text from Section 2501.18 of the 2001 Edition of the C.F.C. (SDMC §55.2501) to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 C.F.C. The fire code official needs to be able to ensure fire and life safety at public assemblies and have the ability to recover cost for such services.

403.2 Public safety plan through 408.11.3 Maintenance. Sections 401.1 through 408.11.3 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 5: Fire Service Features**

*(“Fire Service Features”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-???? N.S.)*

**§55.0501 Fire Service Features**

501.1 Scope through 503.2 Specifications. Sections 501.1 through 503.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.0503 503.2.1 Dimensions.** Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than ~~20~~ 26 feet (~~6096~~ 7924.8 mm), except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches (4115mm).

**Reason:** With 4 inch hose being laid out and/or cabinet doors being open, 20 feet is not a wide enough roadway for fire apparatus to pass each other. This change is based on SDFD Policy #A-00-1 “Fire Access Roadways.”

503.2.2 Authority through 504.3 Stairway access to roof. Sections 503.2.2 through 504.3 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.0505 505.1 Address numbers.** New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. These numbers shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters. Numbers shall be a minimum of 4 12 inches (~~402~~ 304.8 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of ~~0.5~~ 1.5 inches (~~12.7~~ 38.1 mm).

**Exception:** Group R-3 occupancies address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters. Numbers shall be a minimum of 6 inches (115.4 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inches (12.7 mm)

**Reason:** This requirement was based on SDFD Policy #P-00-6 dated April 20, 2000. Smaller letters and numbers would adversely affect the response times for all emergency responders. Identifying buildings during an emergency is greatly aided by the proper placement of address identification. In emergencies, seconds may mean the difference between life and death.

505.2 Street or road signs through 508.3 Fire flow. Sections 505.2 through 508.3 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.0508** **508.4 Water supply test.** The fire code official shall be notified, in writing, of a request for a ~~prior to the~~ water supply test. Water supply tests shall be ~~witnessed~~ conducted by the fire code official. ~~or approved documentation of the test shall be provided to the fire code official prior to final approval of the water supply.~~

**Reason:** Accuracy of the test depends on properly calibrated test equipment and proper test procedures. The Fire Department can assure that the equipment is calibrated and consistency of the test procedures.

501.5 Fire hydrant systems. Section 508.5 of the C.F.C. has been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**508.5.1 Where required.** Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than ~~400~~ 300 feet (~~122~~ 91.4 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.

**2. Delete as follows:**

**Exceptions:**

- ~~1. For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183m).~~
- ~~2. For buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).~~

508.5.2 Inspection, testing and maintenance through 508.5.6 Physical protection. Sections 508.5.2 through 508.5.6 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Reason:** This requirement was based on SDMC Ordinance Number O-17927 adopted June 1, 1993 and was a result of "Regulatory Relief Day" declared on May 18, 1993. The requirement was also based on the City of San Diego Fire and Life Safety Services Sprinkler Policy #FS-0210 effective November 1, 2002 (current policy number is FS-0410) and SDMC §55.0903. Additionally, San Diego Fire-Rescue Department apparatus do not carry enough hose to support the distances stated in the I.F.C. Limiting the distances also improves ground firefighting capability.

**1. Revise as follows:**

**508.5.7 Marking.** When required by the ~~Fire Chief~~ fire code official, fire hydrant locations shall be identified by the installation of ~~reflective blue-colored blue~~ retroreflective raised pavement markers. Such markers shall be affixed to the roadway surface, ~~approximately~~ and should be placed 5.9 inches (150 mm) from the centerline stripe, or approximate center of the pavement where there is no centerline stripe, on the side nearest the fire hydrant ~~centered between curbs, and at right angle to the hydrant.~~

**Reason:** This section was relocated from §55.0901 to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 of the C.F.C. Blue raised reflective pavement markers are effective aids for locating fire hydrants during night driving and under other conditions of reduced visibility. Additionally, the code language was updated to better coordinate with the California Department of Transportation Traffic Manual.

509.1 Features through 510.1 Identification. Sections 509.1 through 510.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 6: Building Services and Systems**

*(“Building Services and Systems”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-???? N.S.)*

**§55.0601 Building Services and Systems**

601.1 Scope through 602.1 Definitions. Sections 601.1 through 602.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**§55.0602 602.1 Definitions.** The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

**1. Add definitions as follows:**

**BATTERY TYPES**

**Lithium-ion battery.** A storage battery that consists of lithium ions imbedded in a carbon graphite or nickel metal-oxide substrate. The electrolyte is carbonate mixture or a gelled polymer. The lithium ions are the charge carriers of the battery.

**Lithium metal polymer battery.** A storage battery that is comprised of non-aqueous liquid or polymerized electrolytes, which provide ionic conductivity between lithiated positive active material electrically separated from metallic lithium or lithiated negative active material.

**Reason:** This new definitions were inadvertently omitted from the proposed change during the International Fire Code adoption process (accepted in Cincinnati in February 2005) that added lithium-ion and lithium metal polymer batteries to section 608. Change was extrapolated from the 2007 Supplement to the IFC.

603.1 Installation through 603.3 Fuel oil systems. Sections 603.1 through 603.3 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.0603 603.3.1 Fuel oil storage in outside, aboveground tanks** ~~Maximum outside fuel oil storage above ground.~~ Where connected to a fuel-oil piping system, the maximum amount of fuel oil storage allowed outside above ground without additional protection shall be 660 gallons (2498 L). The storage of fuel oil above ground in quantities exceeding 660 gallons (2498 L) shall comply with NFPA 31.

**2. Delete and substitute as follows:**

~~603.3.2 Maximum inside fuel oil storage. Where connected to a fuel-oil piping system, the maximum amount of fuel oil storage allowed inside any building shall be 660 gallons (2498 L). Where the amount of fuel oil stored inside a building exceeds 660 gallons (2498 L), the storage area shall be in compliance with the International Building Code.~~

**603.3.2 Fuel oil inside buildings.** Fuel oil inside buildings shall comply with Sections 603.3.2.1 through 603.3.2.5 or Chapter 34.

**603.3.2.1 Quantity limits.** One or more fuel-oil storage tanks containing Class II or Class III combustible liquids shall be permitted in a building. The aggregate capacity of all such tanks shall not exceed 600 gallons (2498 L).

Exception: The aggregate capacity limit shall be permitted to be increased to 3,000 gallons (11,356 L) of Class II or Class III liquid for storage in protected aboveground tanks complying with Section 3404.2.9.6, when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The entire 3,000 gallon (11,356 L) quantity shall be stored in protected aboveground tanks,
2. The 3,000 gallon (11,356 L) capacity shall be permitted to be stored in a single tank or multiple smaller tanks, and
3. The tanks shall be located in a room or rooms protected by an automatic sprinkler system complying with Section 903.3.1.1.

**603.3.2.2 Restricted use and connection.** Tanks installed in accordance with Section 603.3.2 shall be used only to supply fuel oil to fuel-burning or generator equipment installed in accordance with Section 603.3.2.4. Connections between tanks and equipment supplied by such tanks shall be made using closed-piping systems.

**603.3.2.3 Applicability of maximum allowable quantity and control area requirements.** The quantity of combustible liquid stored in tanks complying with Section 603.3.2 shall not be counted towards the maximum allowable quantity set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1), and such tanks shall not be required to be located in a control area.

**603.3.2.4 Installation.** Tanks and piping systems shall be installed and separated from other uses in accordance with IMC Section 915 and IMC Chapter 13, as applicable.

Exception: Protected aboveground tanks complying with Section 3404.2.9.6 shall not be required to be separated from surrounding areas.

**603.3.2.5 Tanks in basements.** Tanks in basements shall be located not more than two stories below grade plan.

**Reason:** The revisions resolve a longstanding problem in the IFC involving an apparent conflict between table 2703.1.1(1), Footnote “i” and Section 603.3.2. The table implies that fuel oil tanks are subject to the MAQ/control area approach, but Section 603.3.2 instead establishes “per building” quantity limits. This revision clarifies that fuel oil tanks covered by 603.3.2 are not subject to the MAQ/control area regulatory scheme. This revision is as published in the 2007 Supplement to the IFC.

603.3.3 Underground storage of fuel oil. Section 603.3.3 of the C.F.C. has been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**603.4 Portable unvented heaters.** Portable unvented fuel fired heating equipment shall be prohibited in occupancies in Groups A, E, I, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4.

**Exceptions:**

1. Listed and approved unvented fuel-fired heaters, including portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances, in one- and two-family dwellings.
2. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances are allowed in accordance with Section 603.4.2.

**2. Add new text as follows:**

**603.4.2 Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances.** Portable gas-fired heating appliances located outdoors shall be in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.1 through 603.4.2.3.3.

**603.4.2.1 Location.** Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.1.1 through 603.4.2.1.4.

**603.4.2.1.1 Prohibited locations.** The storage or use of portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances is prohibited where any of the following exist:

1. Inside any occupancy when connected to the fuel gas container.
2. Inside tents, canopies and membrane structures.
3. On exterior balconies in accordance with NFPA 58.

**603.4.2.1.2 Clearance to buildings.** Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located at least 5 feet from buildings.



**603.4.2.1.3 Clearance to combustible materials.** Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall not be located beneath, or closer than 5 feet to combustible overhangs, awnings, sunshades or similar combustible attachments to buildings and combustible decorations.

**603.4.2.1.4 Proximity to exits.** Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall not be located within 5 feet of exits or exit discharges.

**603.4.2.2 Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliance installation and operation.** Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be installed and operated in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.2.1 through 603.4.2.2.4.

**603.4.2.2.1 Listing and approval.** Only listed and approved heating appliances utilizing a fuel gas container that is integral to the appliance shall be used.

**603.4.2.2.2 Installation and maintenance.** Heating appliances shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

**603.4.2.2.3 Tip-over switch.** Portable gas-fired heating appliances shall be equipped with a tilt or tip-over switch that automatically shuts off the flow of gas if the appliance is tilted more than 15 degrees from vertical.

**603.4.2.2.4 Guard against contact.** The heating element or combustion chamber shall be permanently guarded so as to prevent accidental contact by persons or material.

**603.4.2.3 Gas containers.** Fuel gas containers for portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall comply with Sections 603.4.2.3.1 through 603.4.2.3.4.

**603.4.2.3.1 Approved containers.** Only approved U.S. DOTn or ASME gas containers shall be used.

**603.4.2.3.2 Container replacement.** Replacement of gas containers in the heating appliance shall not be conducted while the public is present.

**603.4.2.3.3 Container capacity.** The maximum individual capacity of gas containers used in connection with portable gas-fired heating appliances shall not exceed 20 pounds.

**603.4.2.3.4 Indoor storage prohibited.** Gas containers shall not be stored inside as required by the *International Fuel Gas California Mechanical Code*.

**Reason:** The IFC (2006 Edition) currently prohibits the use of portable gas-fired heating appliances in public occupancies. In many jurisdictions LP-gas-fired portable heaters, or patio heaters, are being utilized in outdoor areas of restaurants, sidewalk cafes and hotel dining areas in increasing numbers. We are also now finding these heaters in

new locations such as outdoor smoking areas and retail sites. These heaters are readily available to consumers at local home and building supply locations and it seems unreasonable to strictly prohibit the use of these heaters in outdoor areas when there is little data to support such a prohibition. This change adds an exception to allow for the conditional use of outdoor patio heaters and establishes general safety requirements for the storage and use of such heaters in a new Section 603.4.2.

603.5 Heating appliances through 609.2 Where required. Sections 603.5 through 609.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 7: Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction**

*("Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction"*  
*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.0701 Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction**

701.1 Scope through 704.2 Opening protectives. Sections 701.1 through 704.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 8: Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings**

*(“Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.0801 Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings**

801.1 Scope through 808.2 Signs. Sections 801.1 through 808.2 of the C.F.C.  
have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 9: ~~Fire Department Access and Water Supply~~ Fire Protection Systems**

*(“Fire Department Access and Water Supply”  
added 1-8-1996 by O-18242 N.S.)  
(“Fire Department Access and Water Supply”  
repealed 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)  
(“Fire Protection Systems”  
Added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.0901 ~~Fire Department Access and Water Supply~~ Fire Protection Systems**

901.1 Scope through 901.6.2.1 Records information. 901.1 through 901.6.2.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Delete as follows:**

~~901.4.3 Fire Protection equipment and fire hydrants. Fire protection equipment and fire hydrants shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the Fire Chief to prevent obstruction by parking and other obstructions. When required by the Fire Chief, hydrant locations shall be identified by the installation of reflective bluecolored markers. Such markers shall be affixed to the roadway surface, approximately centered between curbs, and at a right angle to the hydrant.~~

**Reason:** This section was relocated to §55.0508 to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 edition of the C.F.C.

~~901.4.4 Premises identification through 901.6 Fire Protection in Recreational Vehicle, Mobile Home and Manufactured Housing Parks, Sales Lots and Storage Lots. Sections 901.4.4 through 901.6 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).  
(Amended 9-24-2002 by O-19103 N.S.)~~

**2. Revise as follows:**

**901.7 Problematic systems and systems out of service.** Where a required fire protection system is out of service for any reason, or experiences an excessive number of accidental activations, the fire department and the fire code official shall be notified immediately and, where required by the fire code official, the building shall either be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all occupants left unprotected by the shut down until the fire protection system has been returned to service.

Where utilized, fire watches shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their only duty shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises and keep watch for fires.

**Reason:** The changes to Section 901.7 were based on SDMC §55.1001 in the 2007 edition of the C.F.C. Systems experiencing excessive activations take engine companies out of service when they could be responding to real emergencies.

901.7.1 Impairment coordinator through 903.3.5.1.2 Residential combination services. Sections 901.7.1 through 903.3.5.1.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Delete as follows:**

**§55.0902      Fire Department Access**

~~902.1 General through 902.2.2 Specifications. Sections 902.1 through 902.2.2 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

~~902.2.2.1 Required access. — no change.~~

~~902.2.2.2 Surface through 902.4 Key boxes. Sections 902.2.2.2 through 902.4 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

~~(Amended 9-24-2002 by O-19103 N.S.)~~

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.0903      Automatic Sprinkler Systems ~~Water Supplies and Fire Hydrants~~**

**2. Delete as follows:**

~~903.1 General. Section 903.1 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) has been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

~~903.2 Required Water Supply for Fire Protection. An approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to all premises upon which facilities, buildings or portions of buildings are constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction after August 18, 1999. When any portion of the facility or building protected is in excess of 300 feet (91440 mm) from a water supply on a public street, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow shall be provided when required by the Fire Chief. See C.F.C. (2001 Edition) section 903.4.~~

**Reason:** This section was relocated to §55.0508 to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 edition of the C.F.C.

**3. Delete as follows:**

~~903.3 Type of Water Supply through 903.4.4 Maintenance and use of hydrants. Sections 903.3 through 903.4.4 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).  
(Amended 9-24-2002 by O-19103 N.S.)~~

**4. Revise as follows:**

**903.3.5.2 Secondary water supply.** A secondary on-site water supply equal to the hydraulically calculated sprinkler demand, including the hose stream requirement, shall be provided for high-rise buildings in Seismic Design Category C, D, E or f as determined by the International Building Code. The secondary water supply shall have duration of not less than 30 minutes as determined by the occupancy hazard classification in accordance with NFPA 13 or have a capacity of 20,000 gallons whichever is larger.

**Exception:** Existing buildings.

**Reason:** This requirement was based on the City of San Diego Fire and Life Safety Services Sprinkler Policy #FS-0208 effective November 1, 2002 (current policy number is FS-0408). Additionally, San Diego is subject to seismic events. Seismic events do three things simultaneously: 1. They disrupt the water supply and damage sprinkler systems; 2. They cause ignitions from a variety of sources; 3. They overwhelm the emergency response system instantly and on a large-scale. If the water supply is interrupted the secondary water supplies could help fight fires in adjacent buildings.

903.3.6 Hose threads through 903.3.7 Fire department connections. Sections 903.3.6 through 903.3.7 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**5. Revise as follows:**

**903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms.** All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressure, and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electronically supervised.

**Exceptions:**

1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings.
2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with 13R where a common water supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler system.

- ~~and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D.~~
4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
  5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.
  6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
  7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.

**Reason:** Monitoring water flow in buildings protected by 13R systems will ensure a quicker response to fires and help limit loss of life and water damage.

903.4.1 Signals through 903.6.1 Pyroxylin plastics. Sections 903.4.1 through 903.6.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**6. Relocate and revise as follows:**

**903.6.2 ~~1003.2.11~~ Existing High-rise Buildings.**

**903.6.2.1 ~~1003.2.11.1~~ Purpose and intent.** The Council hereby finds as a matter directly affecting public safety and the life safety of occupants of high-rise buildings and the public safety personnel involved in fire suppression activities in high-rise buildings that it is necessary to install fire sprinkler systems in all existing high-rise buildings, which were previously exempt from such installation. Those buildings in which such sprinkler systems have been installed under the provisions of California Building Code Section 3412 Title 24, California Code of Regulations section Appendix 3413 are exempt.

**903.6.2.2 ~~1003.2.11.2~~ Definitions.** For purposes of Section ~~55.1003~~ 55.0903, the following terms have the following definitions:

- (1) High-rise building means any building or structure of any type of construction or occupancy having floors used for human occupancy located more than seventy-five (75) feet above the lowest floor level having building access.

High-rise buildings do not include:

(a) Hospitals as defined in health and Safety Code section 1250.

(b) Buildings used exclusively as open parking garages.



- (c) Buildings where all floors above the seventy-five (75) foot level are used exclusively as open parking garage and are located above all other floors used for human occupancy.
  - (d) Buildings such as power plants, look-out towers, steeples, green houses and similar structures with noncontinuous human occupancy as may be determined by the Fire Chief.
  - (e) Any buildings or structures owned by any government agency other than the City of San Diego.
  - (f) R-1 occupancies as defined in this San Diego Fire Code, except hotels and motels.
- (2) Building access means an exterior door opening that conforms to all of the following: (1) is suitable and available for fire department use; (2) is located not more than two feet above the adjacent ground level; (3) leads to a space, room or area having foot traffic communication capability with the remainder of the building; and (4) is designed to permit penetration through the use of fire department forcible-entry tools and equipment, unless other approved arrangements have been made with the Fire Chief.
- (3) Owner means every person who, or entity which, alone, jointly or severally with others has legal title to any building or structure or has the legal right to structurally alter or modify such building or structure.

**903.6.2.3 1003.2.11.3 Applicability.** Except as provided in section 55.0903.6.2.2 55.1003.2.11.2, the provisions of section 55.0903.1 55.1003.1 relating to installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems are hereby made applicable to all existing high-rise buildings, as defined in section 55.903.6.2.2(1) 55.1003.2.11.2(1).

**903.6.2.4 1003.2.11.4 Fire Sprinkler System.** Automatic fire sprinkler systems required under section 55.0903.6.2 1003.2.11 shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 13 as adopted by State Fire Marshal Standard No. 9-1, with the express provision that any later standard that imposes more stringent fire and life safety requirement shall apply at the time of installation.

**903.6.2.5 1003.2.11.5 Schedule of Implementation.** Each owner of a high-rise building, as defined in section 55.0903.6.2.2(1) 55.1003.2.11.2(1) shall install an approved automatic fire sprinkler system in each high-rise building in accordance with the following schedule:

- (1) By January 1, 1990, the building owner shall submit a work plan to the Fire Chief for approval. The work plan shall include technical sprinkler drawings and a time table for complete installation in accordance with section 55.0903.6.2.5 4003.2.11.5. The plan shall detail a schedule for completing the fire sprinkler system installation, giving priority to those floors in excess of seventy-five (75) feet above the lowest floor level having building access. The Fire Chief is authorized to modify the schedule in section.

55.0903.6.2.5 55.1003.2.9.5 to accommodate long-term leases; once approved, however, the schedule and plans may not be further modified.

- (2) By January 1, 1993, one third (1/3) gross square footage of the structure shall be fire sprinklered.
- (3) By January 1, 1996, two-thirds (2/3) gross square footage of the structure shall be fire sprinklered.
- (4) January 1, 1999, the entire gross square footage of the structure shall be fire sprinklered.
- (5) The owner of a high-rise building or structure that is subject to the provisions of section 55.0903.6.2.2 55.1003.9.2, and that contains significant quantities of asbestos that will interfere with such installations shall have the option of instead equipping the entire gross square footage of the building or structure with an automatic fire sprinkler system by January 1, 1996; provided, however, that under this option, the owner of the building or structure shall be deemed to have waived any further extension of time for compliance. In order to be eligible for this option, the owner must establish the presence of asbestos in the affected building, that it is impossible or impractical to complete the work in increments, with supporting rationale, and that the work plan submitted clearly demonstrates that all tenants will be vacated and all work will be completed within the specified time frame.

For purposes of section 55.0903.6.2.5 55.1003.2.11.5, the gross square footage of a building or structure includes the sum total of all the floor areas for all floor levels, basements and sub-basements, measured from the exterior walls, irrespective of the existence of interior fire resistive walls, floors and ceilings.

Notwithstanding the compliance schedule above, any owner of any high-rise building or structure subject to the provisions of section 55.0903.6.2.5 55.1003.2.11.5, which contains significant quantities of asbestos, who agrees in writing prior to January 1, 1996, to demolish the subject building, shall be exempt from compliance schedule set forth in section 55.0903.6.2.5 55.1003.2.11.5.

The written agreement shall constitute a covenant running with the land. Such agreement shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder, San Diego County. The recordable agreement from (demolition agreement) shall be provided by the City.

**903.6.2.6 1003.2.11.6 Waiver of Other Provisions.** The Fire Chief or Building Official is authorized to waive or modify any or all of the following provisions of the C.F.C. or the California Building Code as adopted by the City in Chapter IX of the San Diego Municipal Code when requiring the retrofitting or existing high-rise buildings with automatic fire sprinkler systems pursuant to section 55.0903.6.2.5 55.1003.2.11.5: (1) underground water storage tank will not be required; (2) fire pump size or installation can be reduced or eliminated, depending upon the adequacy of water pressure available to the building; (3) existing dead end corridors without intervening doors may be permitted; (4) existing ventilation shafts may be permitted; and (5) existing transoms may be allowed.

**903.6.2.7 1003.2.11.7 Appeal and Modification provisions.** The owner of a high-rise building covered under section 55.1003.2.11 may appeal a decision made by the Fire Chief under section 55.0903.6.2.2 55.1003.2.11. An appeal shall be made to the City Manager. The Board of Appeals and Advisors shall serve as the hearing body for appeals under section 55.0903.6.2.7 55.1003.2.11.7. For these purposes, the Board of Appeals may (1) recommend a variance from any provisions of section 1003.2.11; (2) the suitability of alternate materials and methods of sprinkler installation; and (3) may provide reasonable interpretations of section 55.0903.6.2 55.1003.2.11, so long as such interpretations do not conflict with the purpose, intent and general objective of section 55.0903.6.2 55.1003.2.11 nor extend the time for compliance established in section 55.0903.6.2.5 55.1003.2.11.5.

The Board of Appeals may, in addition to any other considerations it deems appropriate, examine the architectural or historical significance of the building or structure. The City Manager shall thereafter consider the recommendations of the Board of Appeals and issue a final decision. The City Manager's decision shall constitute the owner's exhaustion of administrative remedies.

**903.6.2.8 1003.2.11.8 Violations.**

- (a) It is unlawful for any owner of a high-rise building to allow any person to occupy any portion of a high-rise building subject to the provisions of section 55.0903.6.2 55.1003.2.11 except where: (1) the Fire Chief or City Manager has, in writing, authorized the occupancy; or (2) the owner is complying with the implementation schedule set forth in section 55.0903.6.2.5 55.1003.2.11.5; or (3) the occupant is performing construction or maintenance to the building related to the installation or maintenance of an automatic fire sprinkler system; (4) the

owner of the high-rise building agreed in writing prior to January 1, 2004 to demolish the high-rise building by January 1, 2000.

- (b) It is unlawful for any owner of a high-rise building to allow any person to occupy any portion of a high-rise building after January 1, 2008, where occupancy has been authorized pursuant to section 55.0903.6.2.8(a)(4) 55.1003.2.11.8(a)(4), except where: (1) the occupant is performing minimal maintenance to prevent the high-rise building from being in an unsafe condition; or (2) the occupant is performing construction or maintenance to the building related to the installation or maintenance of an automatic fire sprinkler system; or (3) an approved fire sprinkler system has been completely installed.

**Reason:** The High-rise ordinance was relocated from Division 10 to Division 9 “Fire Protection Systems” to better correlate with the 2007 California Fire Code. The body of the ordinance was not changed; however, the code sections referenced were changed to correlate with the Fire Code.

This table is included for clarification purposes of the above revisions only.

<i>UFC</i>	<i>IFC</i>	
<i>1003</i>	<i>901</i>	<i>Fire Protection Systems</i>
<i>1003.1</i>	<i>901.1</i>	<i>Scope</i>
<i>1003.2.9.5</i>	<i>903.6.2.5</i>	<i>Should have been changed to Section 1003.2.11.5. This was left over from the 1994 code edition.</i>
<i>1003.2.11</i>	<i>903.6.2</i>	<i>Existing High-rise Buildings</i>
<i>1003.2.11.1</i>	<i>903.6.2.1</i>	<i>Purpose and Intent</i>
<i>1003.2.11.2</i>	<i>903.6.2.2</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
<i>1003.2.11.3</i>	<i>903.6.2.3</i>	<i>Applicability</i>
<i>1003.2.11.4</i>	<i>903.6.2.4</i>	<i>Fire Sprinkler System</i>
<i>1003.2.11.5</i>	<i>903.6.2.5</i>	<i>Schedule of Implementation</i>
<i>1003.2.11.6</i>	<i>903.6.2.6</i>	<i>Waiver of Other Provisions</i>
<i>1003.2.11.7</i>	<i>903.6.2.7</i>	<i>Appeal and Modification Provisions</i>
<i>1003.2.11.8</i>	<i>903.6.2.8</i>	<i>Violations</i>
<i>1003.9.2</i>	<i>903.6.2.2</i>	<i>Should have been changed to Section 1003.2.11.2. This was left over from the 1994 code edition.</i>

904.1 General through 914.11.2 New sound stages. Sections 904.1 through 914.11.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

## Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention

### Division 10: ~~Fire Protection Systems and Equipment~~ Means of Egress

*(“Fire Protection Systems and Equipment”  
added 1-8-1996 by O-18242 N.S.)*

*(“Fire Protection Systems and Equipment”  
repealed 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

*(“Means of Egress”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

#### §55.1001 Means of Egress General

1001.1 Scope through 1028.7 Testing and maintenance. Sections 1001.1 through 1028.7 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

##### 1. Delete as follows:

~~1001.5.3.1 Problematic Systems and Systems Out of Service. In the event that a fire protection system fails, is out of service for any reason, or experiences an excessive number of accidental activations, the chief is authorized to require the building owner or occupant to provide fire watch personnel until the system is repaired or restored.~~

~~Such individuals shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their only duty shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises and keep watch for fires.  
 (“General” added 9-24-2002 by O-19103 N.S.)~~

#### §55.1003 Fire Extinguishing Systems

~~1003.1 Installation Requirements through 1003.2.10 Existing High-rise Buildings. Sections 1003.1 through 103.2.10 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

~~1003.2.11 Existing Highrise Buildings.~~

~~1003.2.11.1 Purpose and intent. The Council hereby finds as a matter directly affecting public safety and the life safety of occupants of high-rise buildings and the public safety personnel involved in fire suppression activities in high-rise buildings that it is necessary to install fire sprinkler systems in all existing high-rise buildings, which were previously exempt from such installation. Those~~

~~buildings in which such sprinkler systems have been installed under the provisions of Title 24, California Code of Regulations section Appendix 3413 are exempt.~~

~~1003.2.11.2 Definitions. For purposes of Section 55.1003, the following terms have the following definitions:~~

- ~~(3) *High-rise building* means any building or structure of any type of construction or occupancy having floors used for human occupancy located more than seventy five (75) feet above the lowest floor level having building access.~~

~~*High-rise buildings* do not include:~~

- ~~(b) Hospitals as defined in health and Safety Code section 1250.~~

- ~~(b) Buildings used exclusively as open parking garages.~~

- ~~(c) Buildings where all floors above the seventy five (75) foot level are used exclusively as open parking garage and are located above all other floors used for human occupancy.~~

- ~~(d) Buildings such as power plants, look-out towers, steeples, green houses and similar structures with noncontinuous human occupancy as may be determined by the Fire Chief.~~

- ~~(e) Any buildings or structures owned by any government agency other than the City of San Diego.~~

- ~~(f) R-1 occupancies as defined in this San Diego Fire Code, except hotels and motels.~~

- ~~(4) *Building access* means an exterior door opening that conforms to all of the following: (1) is suitable and available for fire department use; (2) is located not more than two feet above the adjacent ground level; (3) leads to a space, room or area having foot traffic communication capability with the remainder of the building; and (4) is designed to permit penetration through the use of fire department forcible entry tools and equipment, unless other approved arrangements have been made with the Fire Chief.~~

- ~~(3) *Owner* means every person who, or entity which, alone, jointly or severally with others has legal title to any building or structure or has the legal right to structurally alter or modify such building or structure.~~

~~1003.2.11.3 Applicability. Except as provided in section 55.1003.2.11.2, the provisions of section 55.1003.1 relating to installation of automatic fire sprinkler~~

~~systems are hereby made applicable to all existing high rise buildings, as defined in section 55.1003.2.11.2(1).~~

~~1003.2.11.4 Fire Sprinkler System. Automatic fire sprinkler systems required under section 1003.2.11 shall be installed in accordance with California Building Code Standard No. 9-1, with the express provision that any later standard that imposes more stringent fire and life safety requirement shall apply at the time of installation.~~

~~1003.2.11.5 Schedule of Implementation. Each owner of a high rise building, as defined in section 55.1003.2.11.2(1) shall install an approved automatic fire sprinkler system in each high rise building in accordance with the following schedule:~~

~~(6) By January 1, 1990, the building owner shall submit a work plan to the Fire Chief for approval. The work plan shall include technical sprinkler drawings and a time table for complete installation in accordance with section 1003.2.11.5. The plan shall detail a schedule for completing the fire sprinkler system installation, giving priority to those floors in excess of seventy five (75) feet above the lowest floor level having building access. The Fire Chief is authorized to modify the schedule in section.~~

~~55.1003.2.9.5 to accommodate long term leases; once approved, however, the schedule and plans may not be further modified.~~

~~(7) By January 1, 1993, one third (1/3) gross square footage of the structure shall be fire sprinklered.~~

~~(8) By January 1, 1996, two thirds (2/3) gross square footage of the structure shall be fire sprinklered.~~

~~(9) January 1, 1999, the entire gross square footage of the structure shall be fire sprinklered.~~

~~(10) The owner of a high rise building or structure that is subject to the provisions of section 55.1003.9.2, and that contains significant quantities of asbestos that will interfere with such installations shall have the option of instead equipping the entire gross square footage of the building or structure with an automatic fire sprinkler system by January 1, 1996; provided, however, that under this option, the owner of the building or structure shall be deemed to have waived any further extension of time for compliance. In order to be eligible for this option, the owner must establish the presence of asbestos in the affected building, that it is impossible or impractical to complete the work in increments, with supporting rationale, and that the work plan submitted~~

~~clearly demonstrates that all tenants will be vacated and all work will be completed within the specified time frame.~~

~~For purposes of section 55.1003.2.11.5, the gross square footage of a building or structure includes the sum total of all the floor areas for all floor levels, basements and sub-basements, measured from the exterior walls, irrespective of the existence of interior fire resistive walls, floors and ceilings.~~

~~Notwithstanding the compliance schedule above, any owner of any high rise building or structure subject to the provisions of section 55.1003.2.11.5, which contains significant quantities of asbestos, who agrees in writing prior to January 1, 1996, to demolish the subject building, shall be exempt from compliance schedule set forth in section 55.1003.2.11.5.~~

~~The written agreement shall constitute a covenant running with the land. Such agreement shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder, San Diego County. The recordable agreement from (demolition agreement) shall be provided by the City.~~

~~1003.2.11.6 Waiver of Other Provisions. The Fire Chief or Building Official is authorized to waive or modify any or all of the following provisions of the C.F.C. or the California Building Code as adopted by the City in Chapter IX of the San Diego Municipal Code when requiring the retrofitting or existing high-rise buildings with automatic fire sprinkler systems pursuant to section 55.1003.2.11.5: (1) underground water storage tank will not be required; (2) fire pump size or installation can be reduced or eliminated, depending upon the adequacy of water pressure available to the building; (3) existing dead end corridors without intervening doors may be permitted; (4) existing ventilation shafts may be permitted; and (5) existing transoms may be allowed.~~

~~1003.2.11.7 Appeal and Modification provisions. The owner of a high-rise building covered under section 55.1003.2.11 may appeal a decision made by the Fire Chief under section 55.1003.2.11. An appeal shall be made to the City Manager. The Board of Appeals and Advisors shall serve as the hearing body for appeals under section 55.1003.2.11.7. For these purposes, the Board of Appeals may (1) recommend a variance from any provisions of section 1003.2.11; (2) the suitability of alternate materials and methods of sprinkler installation; and (3) may provide reasonable interpretations of section 55.1003.2.11, so long as such interpretations do not conflict with the purpose, intent and general objective of section 55.1003.2.11 nor extend the time for compliance established in section 55.1003.2.11.5.~~

~~The Board of Appeals may, in addition to any other considerations it deems appropriate, examine the architectural or historical significance of the building or structure. The City Manager shall thereafter consider the recommendations of the Board of Appeals and issue a final decision. The City Manager's decision shall~~



~~constitute the owner's exhaustion of administrative remedies.~~

~~1003.2.11.8 Violations:~~

- ~~(a) — It is unlawful for any owner of a high-rise building to allow any person to occupy any portion of a high-rise building subject to the provisions of section 55.1003.2.11 except where: (1) the Fire Chief or City Manager has, in writing, authorized the occupancy; or (2) the owner is complying with the implementation schedule set forth in section 55.1003.2.11.5; or (3) the occupant is performing construction or maintenance to the building related to the installation or maintenance of an automatic fire sprinkler system; (4) the owner of the high-rise building agreed in writing prior to January 1, 2004 to demolish the high-rise building by January 1, 2000.~~
- ~~(b) — It is unlawful for any owner of a high-rise building to allow any person to occupy any portion of a high-rise building after January 1, 2008, where occupancy has been authorized pursuant to section 55.1003.2.11.8(a)(4), except where: (1) the occupant is performing minimal maintenance to prevent the high-rise building from being in an unsafe condition; or (2) the occupant is performing construction or maintenance to the building related to the installation or maintenance of an automatic fire sprinkler system; or (3) an approved fire sprinkler system has been completely installed.~~

**Reason:** The High-rise ordinance was relocated §55.0903 to better coordinate with the 2007 California Fire Code.

~~1003.3 Sprinkler System Monitoring and Alarms through 1003.4 Permissible Sprinkler Omissions. Sections 1003.3 through 1003.4 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).  
(Amended 1-13-2004 by O-19254 N.S.)~~

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 11: Aviation Facilities**

*("Aviation Facilities")*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.1101**      **Aviation Facilities**

1101.1 Scope through 1107.8 Federal Approval. Sections 1101.1 through 1107.8 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 12: Dry Cleaning**

*("Dry Cleaning")*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.1201**      **Dry Cleaning**

1201.1 Scope through 1208.4 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Sections 1201.1 through 1208.4 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 13: Combustible Dust-Producing Operations**

*(“Combustible Dust-Producing Operations”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.1301 Combustible Dust-Producing Operations**

1301.1 Scope through 1304.1 Standards. Sections 1301.1 through 1304.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 14: Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition**  
*(“Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-???? N.S.)*

**§55.1401**      **Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition**

1401.1 Scope through 1417.3 Fire extinguishers for roofing operations. Sections 1401.1 through 1417.3 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 15: Flammable Finishes**

*(“Flammable Finishes”*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.1501**      **Flammable Finishes**

1501.1 Scope through 1510.5 Ventilation. Sections 1501.1 through 1510.5 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 16: Fruit and Crop Ripening**

*(“Fruit and Crop Ripening”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.1601**      **Fruit and Crop Ripening**

1601.1 Scope through 1607.1When required. Sections 1601.1 through 1607.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 17: Fumigation and Thermal Insecticidal Fogging**

*(“Fumigation and Thermal Insecticidal Fogging”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.1701 Fumigation and Thermal Insecticidal Fogging**

1701.1 Scope through 1703.7 Flammable fumigants restricted. Sections 1701.1 through 1703.7 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).



**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 18: Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities**

*(“Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities”*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.1801 Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities**

1801.1 Scope through 1805.3.4.1 Identification. Sections 1801.1 through 1805.3.4.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 19: Lumber Yards and Woodworking Facilities**

*("Lumber Yards and Woodworking Facilities"*  
*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.1901 Lumber Yards and Woodworking Facilities**

1901.1 Scope through 1909.5 Fire Protection. Sections 1901.1 through 1909.5 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 20: Manufacture of Organic Coatings**

*("Manufacture of Organic Coatings"*  
*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.2001**      **Manufacture of Organic Coatings**

2001.1 Scope through 2009.6 Finished products. Sections 2001.1 through 2009.6 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 21: Industrial Ovens**

*("Industrial Ovens"*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.2101 Industrial Ovens**

2101.1 Scope through 2107.4 Equipment maintenance. Sections 2101.1 through 2107.4 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 22: Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages**  
*("Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages"*  
*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.2201 Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages**

2201.1 Scope through 2209.3.2.4 Gaseous hydrogen storage. Sections 2201.1 through 2209.3.2.4 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.2209 2209.3.2.5 Liquefied hydrogen storage.** Storage of liquefied hydrogen shall be in accordance with Chapter 32 and 35.

**Reason:** Reference added to Chapter 35 as requirements for liquid hydrogen systems are also found in this chapter. Change was base on the published 2007 Supplement to the IFC.

2209.3.2.5.1 Location on property through 2209.4 Dispensing into motor vehicles at self-service hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing facilities. Sections 2209.3.2.5.1 through 2209.4 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**2. Add new section as follows:**

**2209.4.1 Dispensing systems.** Dispensing systems shall be equipped with an overpressure protection device set at 140 percent of the service pressure of the fueling nozzle it supplies.

**Reason:** To prevent overpressure of the vehicle fuel system. Overpressure protection of the vehicles is provided by the fueling station system. This addition will ensure that overpressure protection of the vehicles is provided by the fueling system. CSA is currently in the process of developing hydrogen dispenser standards HGV 4.1. However CSA's dispenser standard efforts will not be completed within ICC's 2006/2007 code cycle. To ensure safe fueling in the interim, overpressure protection is being added. Change was based on the published 2007 Supplement to the IFC. On April 20, 2004, the Governor signed Executive Order S-7-04 calling for the development of the California Hydrogen Blueprint Plan (Blueprint Plan). Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger directed the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) to develop a "Blueprint Plan" that will expedite availability of hydrogen fueling stations and products that use hydrogen. Deployment of a hydrogen energy infrastructure for transportation and stationary power applications is scheduled to be implemented in California by 2010.

2209.5 Safety precautions through 2209.5.1 Protection from vehicles. Sections 2209.5 through 2209.5.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**3. Add new section as follows:**

**2209.5.1.1 Vehicle fueling pad.** The vehicle fueling pad shall be of concrete or a material having a resistivity not exceeding 1 megohm as determined by an approved method.

**Reason:** The current language does not address safety issues associated with electrostatic discharges (ESD). Motor vehicles can acquire an electrostatic charge while traveling. The resistance offered by the tires through an un-coated concrete surface is low enough that this charge dissipates to ground very quickly (seconds or less). However, under dry conditions, an asphalt surface may offer sufficient resistance that the charge will not dissipate in a timely manner. A small number of incidents have occurred in Europe where a non-absorbent polymer, having unusually high resistance, was used at service stations to prevent soil contamination from gasoline spills. Therefore, paved surfaces that result in a resistance greater than one megohm should not be used.

Transfer surface materials meeting the criteria specified will provide for the dissipation of static charge built up on the vehicle before the driver opens the door initiate refueling.

The 1 megohm criteria is cited from the *American Petroleum Institute (API) 2003 Recommended Practices (RP)*. This language has also been proposed by the State of Michigan, Department of Environmental Quality – Waste and Hazardous Materials Division for Michigan’s *Hydrogen Storage and Dispensing Rules*, and is consistent with changes proposed under the current cycle to NFPA 55-2005 *Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks*. Addition of this language will provide the IFC with electrostatic discharge requirements for hydrogen refueling stations that are as protective as those for petroleum refueling stations with language aligned with modifications proposed to NFPA 55.

Measurement of the resistivity of the vehicle fueling pad can be conducted using the *European Standard EN 1081 : 1998 Determination of Electrical Resistance – Resilient Floor Coverings*.

Change was extrapolated from the 2007 Supplement to the IFC.

2209.5.2 Emergency shutoff valves through 2211.7.1.2 Operation. Sections 2209.5.2 through 2211.7.1.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**2211.7.2 Gas detection system.** Repair garages used for repair of vehicles fueled by nonodorized gases, such as hydrogen and nonodorized LNG, shall be provided with an approved flammable gas detection system.

**2211.7.2.1 System design.** The flammable gas detection system shall be listed and shall be calibrated to the types of fuels or gases used by vehicles to be repaired. The gas detection system shall be designed to activate when the level of flammable gas exceeds 25 percent of the lower flammable limit (LFL). Gas

detection shall also be provided in lubrication or chassis repair pits of repair garages used for repairing nonodorized LNG-fueled vehicles.

**Reason:** Change was extrapolated from the 2007 Supplement to the IFC for consistency with other gas detection requirements in Chapter 22. (See 2208.2.2 and 2209.2.2)

2211.7.2.2 Operation through 2211.8.3.1 System purge required. Sections 2211.7.2.2 through 2211.8.3.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 23: High-Piled Combustible Storage**  
*(“High-Piled Combustible Storage”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-???? N.S.)*

**§55.2301 High-Piled Combustible Storage**

2301.1 Scope through 2306.6.6.1 Access doors. Sections 2301.1 through 2310.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise and add new section as follows:**

**2306.6.1.1 Number of doors required.** A minimum of one access door shall be provided in each 100 lineal feet (30 480 mm), or fraction thereof, of the exterior walls ~~which~~ that face required fire apparatus access roads. The required access doors shall be distributed such that the lineal distance between adjacent access doors does not exceed 100 feet.

**Reason:** Where fire department access doors are required by Table 2306.2, Section 2306.6.1.1 requires the doors to be provided in each 100 lineal feet of exterior wall, or fraction thereof. The required openings must be distributed such that the lineal distance between adjacent openings does not exceed 100 feet. This change was based on the published 2007 Supplement to the IFC. This change was not challenged at the Rochester Final Action Hearings in May 2007.

2306.6.1.2 Door size and type through 2310.1 General. Sections 2306.6.1.2 through 2310.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).



**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 24: Tents, Canopies and Other Membrane Structures**  
*("Tents, Canopies and Other Membrane Structures"*  
*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.2401**      **Tents, Canopies and Other Membrane Structures**

2401.1 Scope through 2404.22 Waste material. Sections 2401.1 through 2404.22 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

## Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention

### Division 25: ~~Places of Assembly~~ Tire Rebuilding and Tire Storage

*(“Places of Assembly”*

*added 1-8-1996 by O-18242 N.S.)*

*(“Places of Assembly”*

*repealed 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

*(“Tire Rebuilding and Tire Storage”*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

#### §55.2501 Tire Rebuilding and Tire Storage ~~Places of Assembly~~

2501.1 Scope through 2509.1 Pile dimensions. Sections 2501.1 through 2509.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

##### 1. Delete as follows:

~~2501.1 Scope through 2501.10.3 Bleacher seats and grandstands. Sections 2501.1 through 2501.10.3 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

~~2501.10.4 Festival seating. Seating without aisles, rows, or reserved spacing is allowed only when approved by the Fire Chief. The Fire Chief shall consider such factors as event crowd behavior, egress capacity, and event location when making this determination.~~

**Reason:** Exiting provisions have radically changed since this section was placed in the code making this amendment no longer necessary. Therefore, this existing amendment section should be repealed/deleted.

~~2501.11 Use of Exit Ways through 2501.17. Candles and other open flame devices. Sections 2501.11 through 2501.17 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

~~2501.18 Standby Fire Department Personnel.~~

~~When, in the opinion of the Fire Chief, it is essential for public safety in a place of assembly or any other place where people congregate, due to the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the owner, agent or lessee shall employ one or more qualified persons, as required and approved, to be on duty at such place.~~

~~Such individuals shall be subject to the Fire Chief's orders at all times when so employed and shall be in uniform and remain on duty during the times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted. Before~~

~~each performance or the start of such activity, such individuals shall (1) inspect the required fire appliances provided to see that they are in proper place and in good working order; (2) keep diligent watch for fires during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted; and (3) take prompt measures for extinguishment of fires that may occur.~~

~~Such individuals shall not be required or permitted, while on duty, to perform any other duties than those herein specified.~~

~~The City shall charge the permittee the cost of such services. The cost shall be computed by the Fire Department using accepted cost accounting methods including but not limited to the cost of salary, fringe benefits and general overhead. Time cards of the assigned personnel shall be submitted by the Fire Chief to the Auditor and Comptroller and shall be prima facie evidence of the expended work hours. In no event shall a permittee be charged less than the cost of two work hours for each standby qualified person.~~

**Reason:** Standby Fire Department Personnel was relocated to §55.0403 as to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 edition of the C.F.C.

~~TABLE 2501-A AND TABLE 2501-B. TABLE 2501-A and TABLE 2501-B of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).  
(Amended 9-24-2002 by O-19103 N.S.)~~

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 26: Welding and Other Hot Work**

*(“Welding and Other Hot Work”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.2601**      **Welding and Other Hot Work**

2601.1 Scope through 2609.7 Inspection. Sections 2601.1 through 2609.7 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 27: Hazardous Materials-General Provisions**  
*(“Hazardous Materials-General Provisions”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.2701 Hazardous Materials-General Provisions**

2701.1 Scope through 2701.1.1 Waiver. Sections 2701.1 through 2701.1.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Relocate existing section and revise as follows:**

**2701.1.2 Combustible Explosive and Dangerous Materials-CEDMAT Program**

**Legislative Declaration and Findings**

- (a) The Council of the City of San Diego finds that the advances in technology and the increasing presence and utilization of industry useful, but otherwise combustible, explosive or dangerous material within the commercial sector represent an increased hazard to the community and emergency response personnel during emergency situations, particularly during fire suppression activities. The increased threat to human and environmental safety requires careful planning to maximize effective emergency response. The Council further finds that an expanded fire inspection program is appropriate in order to develop plans for the effective management of fire and related emergency incidents involving materials that pose an otherwise unusual or extra hazard to public safety.
- (b) To accomplish these objectives, the City Council hereby establishes the Combustible, Explosive and Dangerous Material (CEDMAT) Inspection Program. The program shall be administered by the Fire Chief and such assistance as he may designate, under the authority and provisions of the Uniform Fire Code, as hereinbefore adopted.
- (c) Definition. The term “Combustible, Explosive and Dangerous Material” or its acronym “CEDMAT” shall refer to all those substances as defined by the California Department of Health Services in Title 22, California Administrative Code of Regulations section 66680, or any such successor list as may be adopted in the future by the California Department of Health

Services, and hazardous materials otherwise generically or specifically described in ~~Article 9~~ of the California Fire Code, (2001 Edition), as herein adopted and amended.

*(Amended 9-24-2002 by O-19103 N.S.)*

**~~§55.9102~~**

**Purpose of CEDMAT Program**

The purpose of the CEDMAT Inspection Program is to:

- (a) Inspect occupancies, as defined in the Fire Code, within the City of San Diego, to determine the type and location of combustible, explosive and dangerous materials which may be present and the scope of risk presented by the presence of such materials.
- (b) Create CEDMAT action programs for the optimum containment, suppression and management of incendiary and related emergency response incidents involving such occupancies and materials; and
- (c) Compile and analyze information relative to such materials and occupancies in fulfillment of the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (a) and (b) herein.

*(Amended 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.)*

**~~§55.9103~~**

**CEDMAT Inspections**

The Fire Chief shall cause periodic CEDMAT inspections to be made of occupancies, such as buildings, structures and installations, within the City of San Diego and determine whether combustible, explosive or otherwise dangerous material exists.

Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this section, the Chief or his authorized representative may enter an occupancy at all reasonable times and after reasonable notice to inspect the same, provided that if such building or premises be occupied, he shall first present proper credentials to the occupants and request entry. If such building or premises be unoccupied, a reasonable effort shall be made to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry. If entry is refused, an inspection warrant pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1822.50 et seq., may be sought to authorize entry without the consent of owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises.

During any inspection, the Chief or his authorized representative may request the following information from the owner, or other persons having charge or control of any building, structure or installation: (1) a listing of any combustible, explosive or dangerous material, as defined in section ~~78004.5~~ 2701.2 by either its chemical or common name or by description of the relevant chemical properties

which render it combustible, explosive or dangerous; (2) a description of where such combustible, explosive or dangerous materials are normally located in the building, structure or installation.

The owner or other persons having charge or control of the premises shall be allowed 15 days in which to provide information requested under this section.

It shall be unlawful for the owner, or other persons having charge or control of the Premises to refuse to provide information requested pursuant to this section, to provide false information, or to refuse entry to the Fire Chief or his authorized representative when presented with a legally issued inspection warrant after notice is provided as required by law.

*(Amended 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.)*

**§55.9104**

**CEDMAT Fees**

It is the policy of the City of San Diego to impose reasonable fees for full cost recovery for overhead and salaries of Fire Department personnel performing inspection services of occupancies storing, handling or processing combustible, explosive or dangerous material. The fees shall be determined by the Fire Chief after consultation with an advisory group appointed by the City Manager. The advisory group shall include representatives from the affected industrial sector. The fees shall be promulgated in the City Clerk's Composite Rate Book. Such fees shall be exclusive of any fees for permits required under any section of the Municipal Code.

*(Amended 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.)*

**§55.9105**

**Non-public Record Status and Disclosure Requirements Concerning CEDMAT Inspections**

- (a) Records of inspection, inventories, information and action plans developed in connection with the CEDMAT Inspection Program are for the exclusive use of the Fire Chief and his designees. Such records shall be further subject to all statutory protection and exemption against public disclosure otherwise allowed by law. The City Council finds and hereby declares that this information, were it accessible to the general public, may potentially be used to sabotage, destroy or otherwise damage industrial facilities. The Council further declares, pursuant to Government Code section 6255, that the public interest served by not making such information public clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure.
- (b) If a request or other action is made seeking the release of information collected under the CEDMAT Inspection Program, the Fire Chief or his designee shall, to the extent practicable, notify the owner, operator or manager of any occupancy which supplied such information.

~~(Retitled to "Non public Record Status and Disclosure Requirements  
Concerning CEDMAT Inspections" and amended 7 19 1999 by O 18659  
N.S.)~~

**Reason:** The CEDMAT ordinance was relocated with no change to current text (section numbers were updated) from Section 9101 of the 2001 Edition of the C.F.C. to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 C.F.C.

2701.2 Material Classification through 2703.9.9 Shelf storage. Sections 2701.2 through 2703.9.9 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Add new section as follows:**

**§55.2703**      **2703.9.10 Safety cans.** Safety cans shall be listed in accordance with UL 30 when used to increase the maximum allowable quantities of flammable or combustible liquids in accordance with Table 2703.1.1(1) or Table 2703.1.1(3). Safety cans listed in accordance with UL 1313 are allowed for flammable and combustible liquids when not used to increase the maximum allowable quantities and for other hazardous material liquids in accordance with the listing.

**Reason:** The addition of this new section will provide guidance to the code user regarding listed safety cans when they are utilized for general safety reasons and when utilized to take advantage of increasing the maximum allowable quantities of hazardous material liquids in a control area. This new Section requires the use of metal safety cans for flammable and combustible liquids if those cans are being used to increase quantities in a control area. It allows for nonmetallic safety cans listed to UL1313 to be utilized to increase the maximum allowable quantities of other hazardous material liquids in accordance with Table 2703.1.1(1) and for the general safety of flammable and combustible liquids. Change was accepted as submitted in Orlando 2006. This Section was extrapolated from the published 2007 Supplement to the IFC.

2703.10 Handling and transportation through 2704.6 Explosion control. Sections 2703.10 through 2704.6 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.2704**      **2704.7 Standby or emergency power.** Where mechanical ventilation, treatment systems, temperature control, alarm, detection or other electrically operated systems are required, such systems shall be provided with an emergency or standby power system in accordance with the ~~ICC~~ California Electrical Code and Section 604.

**Exceptions:**

1. Storage areas for Class 1 and 2 oxidizers.
2. Storage areas for Class II, III, IV and V organic peroxides.
3. Storage areas for asphyxiant, irritant and radioactive gases.



- 4.3. For storage areas for highly toxic or toxic materials, see Sections 3704.2.2.8 and 3704.3.2.6.
- 5.4. Standby power for mechanical ventilation, treatment systems and temperature control systems shall not be required where an approved fail-safe engineered system is installed.

**Reason:** Unlike the requirements for other hazard categories which use the Maximum Allowable Quantity Per Control Area (MAQ) as a trigger threshold, the requirement for ventilation in storage areas containing asphyxiant, irritant and radioactive gases is not quantity based. Ventilation under the requirements of Section 3007.2 is only required in storage areas when the building is occupied. Providing ventilation in areas where compressed gases are stored or used is fundamental, whether standby power as a redundant control is fundamental for any quantity of this particular group of gases is warranted is questionable given the fact that standby or emergency power is not required for flammables, corrosives, oxidizing, toxic, highly toxic, unstable reactive or other hazard classes until the MAQ is exceeded. An MAQ was not established for this group of materials when the provision was introduced to the code based on the lack of defined physical or health hazards that represent the Group H occupancies in general. The construction of compressed gas containers is robust compared to the containers used for other materials that may be of glass, plastic or paper. The integrity of the containers alone represents a major safeguard against likely failure. While leakage from containers is a consideration the concern the reestablishment of power to the ventilation system within a 60 second period is not warranted given the fact that the requirement could be imposed for insignificant quantities of the gas, and given the fact that occupancy of a storage area during power out conditions is not the norm. The change to Exception 2 to add Class II organic peroxides to the list of exceptions is to correlate the requirements with Section 3904.1.11 which requires standby power only for Class I and unclassified detonable organic peroxides. IBC: Correlation with IFC Section 2704.7. Exception No. 1, the characters for oxidizers should be Arabic not Roman. Exception. 2 is to correlate with IFC Section 3904.1.11.

2704.8 Scope through 2705.4.4 Emergency alarm. Sections 2704.8 through 2705.4.4 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Revise as follows:**

TABLE 2703.1.1(1) [CBC ~~IBC~~ TABLE [F]307.1(1)]  
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA  
OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD

a. through h. (No change to current text)

- i. The maximum allowable quantity shall not apply to fuel oil storage complying with Section 603.3.2. Inside a building, the maximum capacity of a combustible liquid storage system that is connected to fuel oil piping system shall be 660 gallons provided such system complies with this code.

**Reason:** The revisions resolve a longstanding problem in the IFC involving an apparent conflict between table 2703.1.1(1), Footnote “i” and Section 603.3.2. The table implies that fuel oil tanks are subject to the MAQ/control area approach, but Section 603.3.2 instead establishes “per building” quantity limits. This revision clarifies that fuel oil tanks covered by 603.3.2 are not subject to the MAQ/control area regulatory scheme. This revision is as published in the 2007 Supplement to the IFC.

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 28: Aerosols**

*(“Aerosols”*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.2801**      **Aerosols**

2801.1 Scope through 2807.1 General. Sections 2801.1 through 2807.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 29: Combustible Fibers**

*(“Combustible Fibers”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.2901 Combustible Fibers**

2901.1 Scope through 2905.2 Special baling conditions. Sections 2901.1 through 2905.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 30: Compressed Gases**

*(“Compressed Gases”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.3001**      **Compressed Gases**

3001.1 Scope through 3007.2 Ventilation. Sections 3001.1 through 3007.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 31: Corrosive Materials**

*(“Corrosive Materials”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.3101 Corrosive Materials**

3101.1 Scope through 3105.2.1 Distance from use to exposures. Sections 3101.1 through 3105.2.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 32: Cryogenic Fluids**

*(“Cryogenic Fluids”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.3201**      **Cryogenic Fluids**

3201.1 Scope through 3205.5.2 Closed containers. Sections 3201.1 through 3205.5.2 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 33: Explosives and Fireworks**

*(“Explosives and Fireworks”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-???? N.S.)*

**§55.3301 Explosives and Fireworks**

~~7701.1 3301.1~~ Scope through ~~7701.3.2 Unsafe material or practice~~ ~~3301.2.3~~  
~~Permit restrictions.~~ Sections ~~7701.1 3301.1~~ through ~~7701.3.2 3301.2.3~~ of the  
C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section  
55.0101(a).

**1. Add as follows:**

~~7701.4 Bond~~ 3301.2.4 Financial responsibility. Before a permit is issued pursuant  
to San Diego Municipal Code section 55.7701 55.3301, subsection 7701.3  
3301.2.4, the applicant shall file with the City a \$1 million combined single limit  
comprehensive general liability insurance policy, naming The City of San Diego  
as an additional insured, for the purpose of payment of all damages to persons or  
property which arise from, or are caused by, the conduct of any act authorized by  
the permit. The Fire Chief may specify a greater or lesser amount when, in the  
Fire Chief’s opinion, application of recognized risk management standards and  
conditions at the location requires it. Public agencies shall be exempt from the  
requirement of the issuing of an insurance policy naming The City of San Diego  
as an additional insured.

~~7701.5 Notice of New Storage and Manufacturing Sites~~ 3301.3 Prohibited  
explosives through ~~7701.8 Seizure of Explosive Materials~~ 3308.10 Disposal.  
Sections ~~7701.5 3301.3~~ through ~~7701.8 3308.10~~ of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have  
been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).  
*(Amended 9-24-2001 by O-19103 N.S.)*

**Reason:** “Financial responsibility,” formally “Bond,” was relocated from Division 77 and 78 (identical language appeared in both Divisions) to better coordinate with the C.F.C. The title change from “Bond” to “Financial Responsibility” was also done to coordinate with the C.F.C.

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 34: Flammable and Combustible Liquids**  
*(“Flammable and Combustible Liquids”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.3401**      **Flammable and Combustible Liquids**

3401.1 Scope through 3406.8.5 Overfill protection. Sections 3401.1 through 3406.8.5 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).



**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 35: Flammable Gases**

*(“Flammable Gases”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.3501**      **Flammable Gases**

3501.1 Scope through 3505.1 General. Sections 3501.1 through 3505.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 36: Flammable Solids**

*(“Flammable Solids”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.3601**      **Flammable Solids**

3601.1 Scope through 3606.5.8 Collection of chips, turnings and fines. Sections 3601.1 through 3606.5.8 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 37: Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials**

*("Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials"*  
*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.3701**      **Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials**

3701.1 Scope through 3705.6 Manual shutdown. Sections 3701.1 through 3705.6 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 38: Liquefied Petroleum Gases**

*(“Liquefied Petroleum Gases”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.3801**      **Liquefied Petroleum Gases**

3801.1 Scope through 3801.3 Construction documents. Sections 3801.1 through 3801.3 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**§55.3802**      **3802.1 Definition.** The following word and term shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meaning shown herein.

**LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LP-gas).** A material which is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures of them: propane, propylene, butane (butane or isobutene) and butylenes.

**1. Add definition as follows:**

**LP-GAS CONTAINER.** Any vessel, including cylinders, tanks, portable tanks, and cargo tanks, used for transporting or storing LP-gases.

**Reason:** The definition will solve correlation problems between NFPA 58 and the IFC as they exist with the definition of “container,” and the different forms that it can take. Placing the definition in Section 3802 will apply specifically to LP-gases and supersede the general definition used in Chapter 27. This change was approved as submitted in Orlando 2006. This Section was extrapolated from the 2007 Supplement to the IFC.

3803.1 General through 3811.3 Garaging. Sections 3803.1 through 3811.3 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 39: Organic Peroxides**

*("Organic Peroxides")*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.3901**      **Organic Peroxides**

3901.1 Scope through 3905.1 General. Sections 3901.1 through 3905.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 40: Oxidizers**

*("Oxidizers"*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-???? N.S.)*

**§55.4001**      **Oxidizers**

4001.1 Scope through 4005.1 Scope. Sections 4001.1 through 4005.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 41: Pyrophoric Materials**  
*(“Pyrophoric Materials”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.4101**      **Pyrophoric Materials**

4101.1 Scope through 4106.5.1 Outdoor use weather protection. Sections 4101.1 through 4106.5.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 42: Pyroxylin (Cellulose Nitrate) Plastics**  
*(“Pyroxylin (Cellulose Nitrate) Plastics”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-???? N.S.)*

**§55.4201**      **Pyroxylin (Cellulose Nitrate) Plastics**

4201.1 Scope through 4204.4 Heating. Sections 4201.1 through 4204.4 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).



**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 43: Unstable (Reactive) Materials**

*(“Unstable (Reactive) Materials”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.4301 Unstable (Reactive) Materials**

4301.1 Scope through 4305.1 General. Sections 4301.1 through 4305.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 44: Water-Reactive Solids and Liquids**  
*(“Water-Reactive Solids and Liquids”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.4401**      **Water-Reactive Solids and Liquids**

4401.1 Scope through 4405.1 General. Sections 4401.1 through 4405.1 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 45: Referenced Standards**

*(“Referenced Standards”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.4501**      **Referenced Standards**

Chapter 45 Referenced Standards . Entire Chapter 45 of the C.F.C. has been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 46: Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Sound Stages, Approved  
Production Facilities, and Production Locations**

*(“Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Sound Stages, Approved Production  
Facilities, and Production Locations”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.4601**      **Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Sound Stages, Approved  
Production Facilities, and Production Locations (California Chapter 46)**

4601.1 Scope through 4611.15 Buildings without fire protection systems. Sections  
4601.1 through 4611.15 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant  
to section 55.0101(a).

**Reason:** Entire Chapter was relocated from 2001 CFC Article 40 by SFM.

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 47: Requirements for Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas**  
*(“Requirements for Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.4701**      **Requirements for Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas**

4701.1 Scope through 4713 Ancillary buildings. Sections 4701.1 through 4713 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Reason:** Entire Chapter was relocated from 2001 CFC Articles 86A and 86B by the State Fire Marshal.

**~~Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention~~**

**~~Division 77: Explosive Materials~~**

~~(“Explosive Materials”  
added 1-8-1996 by O 18242 N.S.)~~

**~~§55.7701 — General~~**

~~7701.1 Scope through 7701.3.2 Unsafe material or practice. Sections 7701.1 through 7701.3.2 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

**1. Delete as follows:**

~~7701.4 Bond. Before a permit is issued pursuant to San Diego Municipal Code section 55.7701, subsection 7701.3, the applicant shall file with the City a \$1 million combined single limit comprehensive general liability insurance policy, naming The City of San Diego as an additional insured, for the purpose of payment of all damages to persons or property which arise from, or are caused by, the conduct of any act authorized by the permit. The Fire Chief may specify a greater or lesser amount when, in the Fire Chief’s opinion, application of recognized risk management standards and conditions at the location requires it. Public agencies shall be exempt from the requirement of the issuing of an insurance policy naming The City of San Diego as an additional insured.~~

**Reason:** This section was relocated to §55.3301, Division 33 “Explosives and Fireworks” to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 edition of the C.F.C.

~~7701.5 Notice of New Storage and Manufacturing Sites through 7701.8 Seizure of Explosive Materials. Sections 7701.5 through 7701.8 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).  
(Amended 9-24-2001 by O 19103 N.S.)~~

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 78: Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Special Effects Material**

*(“Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Special Effects Material”*

*added 1-8-1996 O 18242 N.S.)*

*(“Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Special Effects Material”*

*repealed 1-1-2008 O ???? N.S.)*

*(“Explosives and Fireworks”*

*added 1-1-2008 O ???? N.S.)*

**§55.7802 — Fireworks**

7802.1 General through 7802.4.2 Pyrotechnic operator. Sections 7802.1 through 7802.4.2 of the C.F.C. (2001 2007 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**1. Delete as follows:**

7802.4.3 Bond. Before a fireworks’ permit is issued, the applicant shall file with the City a one million dollar (\$1 million) combined single limit comprehensive general liability insurance policy, naming The City of San Diego as an additional insured, for the purpose of the payment of all damages to persons or property which arise from, or are caused by, the conduct of any act authorized by the permit. The Fire Chief may specify a greater or lesser amount when, in the Fire Chief’s opinion, application of recognized risk management standards and conditions at the location of use requires it. Public agencies shall be exempt from the requirement of issuing an insurance policy naming The City of San Diego as an additional insured.

**Reason:** This section was relocated to §55.3301, Division 33 “Explosives and Fireworks” to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 C.F.C.

7802.4.4 Mortars for aerial shell displays and 7802.4.4.1 Site criteria. Sections 7802.4.4 through 7802.4.4.1 of the C.F.C. (2001 2007 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

7802.4.4.2 Construction. Mortars shall be approved for use with the aerial shells to be fired. Mortars shall be constructed of heavy cardboard, paper, high density polyethylene, or metal other than cast iron.

**Reason:** Construction materials for mortars is regulated in the State of California by CCR Title 19.

~~7802.4.4.3 Inspection through 7802.4.9.8.10 Record. Sections 7802.4.4.3 through 7802.4.9.8.10 of the C.F.C. (2001 2007 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

~~(Amended 9-24-2001 1-1-2007 by O-19103 O-????? N.S.)~~



**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 81: High-Piled Combustible Storage**  
(*“High-Piled Combustible Storage”*  
*added 1-8-1996 by O-18242 N.S.*)

**1. Delete as follows:**

**~~§55.8102 — General Fire Protection and Life-Safety Features~~**

~~8102.1 General through 8102.7 Curtain Boards. Sections 8102.1 through 8102.7 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

~~8102.7.1. General through 8102.11 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Sections 8102.7.1 through 8102.11 of the C.F.C. (2001 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).~~

**Reason:** Entire Division should be repealed/deleted. Provisions of this ordinance are now in the body of the code making this existing amendment no longer necessary. See §55.2301 “High-Piled Combustible Storage.”

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 91: Combustible, Explosive and Dangerous Materials — CEDMAT Program**  
*(“Combustible, Explosive and Dangerous Materials — CEDMAT Program”  
added 1-8-1996 by O-18242 N.S.)*

**1. Delete as follows:**

**§55.9101 Legislative Declaration and Findings**

- (d) ~~The Council of the City of San Diego finds that the advances in technology and the increasing presence and utilization of industry useful, but otherwise combustible, explosive or dangerous material within the commercial sector represent an increased hazard to the community and emergency response personnel during emergency situations, particularly during fire suppression activities. The increased threat to human and environmental safety requires careful planning to maximize effective emergency response. The Council further finds that an expanded fire inspection program is appropriate in order to develop plans for the effective management of fire and related emergency incidents involving materials that pose an otherwise unusual or extra hazard to public safety.~~
- (e) ~~To accomplish these objectives, the City Council hereby establishes the Combustible, Explosive and Dangerous Material (CEDMAT) Inspection Program. The program shall be administered by the Fire Chief and such assistance as he may designate, under the authority and provisions of the Uniform Fire Code, as hereinbefore adopted.~~
- (f) ~~Definition. The term “Combustible, Explosive and Dangerous Material” or its acronym “CEDMAT” shall refer to all those substances as defined by the California Department of Health Services in Title 22, California Administrative Code Code of Regulations section 66680, or any such successor list as may be adopted in the future by the California Department of Health Services, and hazardous materials otherwise generically or specifically described in Article 9 of the California Fire Code, (2001 Edition), as herein adopted and amended.~~  
*(Amended 9-24-2002 by O-19103 N.S.)*

**§55.9102 Purpose of CEDMAT Program**

~~The purpose of the CEDMAT Inspection Program is to:~~

- (d) ~~Inspect occupancies, as defined in the Fire Code, within the City of San Diego, to determine the type and location of combustible, explosive and dangerous materials which may be present and the scope of risk presented by the presence of such materials.~~

- (e) ~~Create CEDMAT action programs for the optimum containment, suppression and management of incendiary and related emergency response incidents involving such occupancies and materials; and~~
- (f) ~~Compile and analyze information relative to such materials and occupancies in fulfillment of the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (a) and (b) herein.~~  
*(Amended 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.)*

**§55.9103 — CEDMAT Inspections**

~~The Fire Chief shall cause periodic CEDMAT inspections to be made of occupancies, such as buildings, structures and installations, within the City of San Diego and determine whether combustible, explosive or otherwise dangerous material exists.~~

~~Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this section, the Chief or his authorized representative may enter an occupancy at all reasonable times and after reasonable notice to inspect the same, provided that if such building or premises be occupied, he shall first present proper credentials to the occupants and request entry. If such building or premises be unoccupied, a reasonable effort shall be made to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry. If entry is refused, an inspection warrant pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1822.50 et seq., may be sought to authorize entry without the consent of owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises.~~

~~During any inspection, the Chief or his authorized representative may request the following information from the owner, or other persons having charge or control of any building, structure or installation: (1) a listing of any combustible, explosive or dangerous material, as defined in section 78004.5 2701.2 by either its chemical or common name or by description of the relevant chemical properties which render it combustible, explosive or dangerous; (2) a description of where such combustible, explosive or dangerous materials are normally located in the building, structure or installation.~~

~~The owner or other persons having charge or control of the premises shall be allowed 15 days in which to provide information requested under this section.~~

~~It shall be unlawful for the owner, or other persons having charge or control of the Premises to refuse to provide information requested pursuant to this section, to provide false information, or to refuse entry to the Fire Chief or his authorized representative when presented with a legally issued inspection warrant after notice is provided as required by law.~~

*(Amended 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.)*

**~~§55.9104~~ — CEDMAT Fees**

~~It is the policy of the City of San Diego to impose reasonable fees for full cost recovery for overhead and salaries of Fire Department personnel performing inspection services of occupancies storing, handling or processing combustible, explosive or dangerous material. The fees shall be determined by the Fire Chief after consultation with an advisory group appointed by the City Manager. The advisory group shall include representatives from the affected industrial sector. The fees shall be promulgated in the City Clerk's Composite Rate Book. Such fees shall be exclusive of any fees for permits required under any section of the Municipal Code.~~

*(Amended 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.)*

**~~§55.9105~~ — Non-public Record Status and Disclosure Requirements Concerning CEDMAT Inspections**

~~(c) Records of inspection, inventories, information and action plans developed in connection with the CEDMAT Inspection Program are for the exclusive use of the Fire Chief and his designees. Such records shall be further subject to all statutory protection and exemption against public disclosure otherwise allowed by law. The City Council finds and hereby declares that this information, were it accessible to the general public, may potentially be used to sabotage, destroy or otherwise damage industrial facilities. The Council further declares, pursuant to Government Code section 6255, that the public interest served by not making such information public clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure.~~

~~(d) If a request or other action is made seeking the release of information collected under the CEDMAT Inspection Program, the Fire Chief or his designee shall, to the extent practicable, notify the owner, operator or manager of any occupancy which supplied such information.~~

*(Retitled to "Non-public Record Status and Disclosure Requirements Concerning CEDMAT Inspections" and amended 7-19-1999 by O-18659 N.S.)*

**Reason:** This section was relocated to §55.2701 "Hazardous Materials-General Provisions" to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 edition of the California Fire Code.

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 48: Administration**

*(“Administration”*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-???? N.S.)*

**§55.4801 Administration**

101.2 Scope 103.1.1 Technical Assistance through 103.1.3 Practical Difficulties 107.6 Overcrowding. Sections 101.2 103.1.1 through 107.6 103.1.3 of the C.F.C. (2001-2007 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Reason:** SFM has relocated Chapter 1 of the 2006 IFC in its entirety to a newly created Appendix Chapter 1 for the 2007 California Fire Code.

**1. Revise as follows:**

**§55.4808 108 103.1.4 Board of Appeals.** When a question involving the interpretation of the intent and purpose of any provisions of the San Diego Fire Code or the suitability of alternate materials and types of construction is presented to the Fire Chief fire code official, the Fire Chief fire code official may request the Board of Appeals and Advisors to investigate such matters under the procedures established in section 111.0207 91.0204 of the San Diego Municipal Code regarding building inspection. The request for Board of action may come from any citizen that is affected by the San Diego Fire Code.

**Reason:** This section was relocated from SDMC §55.0103 to better coordinate with the numbering system in the 2007 CFC. Additionally, the municipal code section for establishing procedures was updated to reflect the current municipal code section.

**§55.4809** ~~103.1.5 Appendix~~ 109.1 Unlawful acts through ~~103.4.6 Appeals~~ 111.3 Emergencies. Sections ~~103.1.5~~ 109.1 through ~~103.4.6~~ 111.3 of the C.F.C. (2001-2007 Edition) have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a). (Amended 9-24-2002 by O-19103 N.S.)

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 49: Special Detailed Requirements Based On Use And Occupancy**

*(“Special Detailed Requirements Based On Use And Occupancy”  
added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.4901 Special Provisions For Licensed 24-Hour Care Facilities In Groups I-1, R-3.1 And R-4**

[B] 425.1 Scope through [B] 425.9 Request for alternate means of protection for facilities housing bedridden clients. Sections [B] 425.1 through [B] 425.9 of the C.F.C. have been adopted without change pursuant to section 55.0101(a).

**Reason:** New State Appendix Chapter added by SFM.

**Article 5: Fire Protection and Prevention**

**Division 50: Findings of Facts**

*(“Findings of Facts”*

*added 1-1-2008 by O-????? N.S.)*

**§55.5001**

**Findings of Facts**

Pursuant to C.F.C. California Chapter 1, Section 101.8, and in recognition that modifications of Sections and/or Chapters of the 2007 California Fire Code and the 2006 International Fire Code is proposed that would provide more restrictive standards than the State Building Standards Code, and that such modification is reasonably necessary to better serve the public interest by reducing the risk of loss of life and property to the citizens of the City of San Diego; this “Findings of Facts” document is submitted.

**Climatic**

The City of San Diego experiences periods of high temperatures, accompanied by low humidity and high winds each year. These conditions create an environment in which the Fire Department commits large numbers of fire fighting resources to the control and extinguishment of wildland fires. During such periods, the limited available firefighting resources may have great difficulty controlling fires in structures. Years of drought and San Diego’s semi-arid natural environment have increased the combustibility of vegetation. The hot dry weather in combination with Santa Ana winds creates very dangerous conditions to the region including the City of San Diego.

**Geological**

The City of San Diego is situated near three major earthquake faults, each capable of generating quakes with a magnitude of 7.0. These faults are the Elsinore Fault, Northeast of the City; the Rose Canyon Fault which extends from La Jolla Cove, through Rose Canyon and into downtown San Diego; and the Coronado Banks Fault which extends in a Northwest/Southeast direction, just off coast. The City of San Diego is subject to seismic events. Seismic events do three things simultaneously: 1. They disrupt the water supply and damage sprinkler systems; 2. They cause ignitions from a variety of sources; 3. They overwhelm the emergency response system instantly and on a large-scale.

**Topographical**

Access to vegetation is made difficult by hilly terrain, creating a delay for emergency personnel in the extinguishment of a fire area. The City of San Diego has over 900 linear miles of wildland urban interface, where back yards of homes meet the natural vegetation (coastal sage scrub and chaparral) in canyons.